of establishing a standard time throughout the country

guished itself in this work is the Harvard College Ob-

servatory at Cambridge. For forty years that institu-

tion has been giving time in a quiet manner to chronom-

eter manufacturers and shippers in Boston, following

the precedent of the famous observatory at Greenwich, England, from which all longitudes have been reckoned

for a long time. The Professor detailed the operations

of the time ball service, as now performed on the Equit-

able Insurance building at Boston and the Western

Union Telegraph building at New-York. The greatest

error ever made by the former, he said, did not prob-

ably exceed a half second. This ball is dropped by the

astronomer of Harvard College Observatory.

Speaking of the New-York ball, which is

dropped by an arrangement with the Wash-

ington Naval Observatory, the Professor said:
An examination of the number of large errors in the fall-

ing of this ball, sometimes amounting to five or six seconds, has convinced the Chief Signal Officer of the truth

of what has long been acknowledged by all astronomers, namely, that no one observatory is able to give a

time signal daily with the accuracy that is required for

is owing primarily to the fact that any

given locality is liable to experience a long season of cloudy or hazy weather The

In addition to its local interest, officers of the Signal Ser

In addition to its local interest, oncers of the eigens when maintain that the native of accornic time has also an international interest, and that with the rapid extension of railroads and telegraphs it becomes a matter of importance that adjoining States and nations should agree upon a common standard of time.

THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

A DISPATCH FROM MR. BENNETT-THANKS SENT TO

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The State Department

has just received the following dispatch from

James Gordon Bennett with regard to the sorvivors

Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of

prespondent at St. Petersburg concerning the Jean

This is all the information I have received to date

In case the Government should wish to communicate directly with the Jeannette, I beg to say that General

directly with the Jeanneste, I beg to say that General
Anoutelin, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, is now in
St. Petersburg, but that his representative during his
absence is General Pedoshenski, with whem you can
correspond direct. In case any further news is received.
I shall at once inform you.

JAMES GONDON BENNEIT.

Secretary Frelinghuysen sent the following dis-

the commander of the Jeannette, has resided in this city with her sister, Mrs. General 8. L. Glasgow, ever since the departure of the expedition. She has received dispatches from Mr. Bennett, but has no news from her husband or the expedition additional to that already given to the public.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 23, 1881.

John Chew, of this city, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State.

Lieutenant-Commander B. H. McCalla has been ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

The total redemption of bonds to date are as follows:

Under the 105th call, \$17,023,800; under the 105th call \$6,439,550.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie has been or dered to temporary duty at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C.

Past Assistant-Surgeon D. N. Bertalette has been or

dered to the Navai Academy, Annapolis, and Mate A. P Bashford to the Tallapoosa.

Secretary Kirkwood oo day saace twenty-seven paces of bounty land scrip to the leirs of Captain John Paul Jones of the American Navy. Secretary Frelinghuysen left this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Newark, N. J., where he will spend the Christmas holidays with his family.

The Japanese Minister, Yoshida Kiyonari, accom-

panied by his wife, four children and several servants, will leave here on Wednosday next for Toxio, Japan. The Treasury Department has awarded the contract

for supplying the brouze work on the Government build-ing at Nashville, Tenn., to Cornelius & Co., of Philadel-

Rear-Admiral Wyman, in reporting the accident to the

Renr-Admiral Wyman, in reporting the accident to the flagship Tennessee to the Navy Department, says she was struck by the steamer Western Texas, and very seriously damaged, and that he had ordered her to go to the Navy Yard as soon as bossible.

Representative Springer has called upon the State and Post Office Departments for copies of all correspondence with foreign Governments on the subject of the postal telegraph system, apparently with the view of introducing a bill to establish the system in this country.

All of the Executive Departments will be closed on

Secretary Kirkwood to-day issued twenty-seven pieces

ived the following telegram from

Pagis, Dec. 23, 1881.

of the Jeannette:

State, Washington:

the regulation of ship chronometers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

HOLIDAY TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE CONTESTING DELEGATES FROM UTAH-INVESTI-GATING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT-THE JEANNETTE SUFFERERS-ARRIVAL OF THE CHI-NESE MINISTUR.

The case of the Utah contested election will occupy the attention of the House of Representatives early in January. It is not improbable that Cannon and Campbell will be rejected. The investigation of the Treasury Department is proceeding slowly; it is believed that one result may be the abolition of the office of Custodian. Mr. Bennett has sent a dispatch to the Department of State, regarding the steps that are being taken to communicate with the Jeannette expedition. The new Chinese Minister arrived yesterday with his wife and the members of the Legation. Professor Cleveland Abbe gives his views at length on the establishment of a uniform standard of time.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Utah contested election case presents some perplexing features, and some of the best lawyers of the House are in doubt as to the course they ought to take in regard to it. The subject is likely to give rise to an interesting debate when the resolution to seat Campbell comes up in January, Mr. Campbell holds a certificate of election from Governor Murray, while Mr. Cannon has nothing but a certified statement of the returns showing that he had a majority of the votes cast. The Governor's certificate is irregular, or at least unprecedented, in that it contains the clause, "being a citizen of the United States." The law gives the Governor no power to judge of the eligibility of a candidate for Congress, but commands him to give a certificate to the person having the greatest number of votes. Another statute declares that the candidate shall be a citizen of the United States; but, by universal custom and understanding, Congress and not the Governor of a State or Territory is to judge of the eligibility of the candidate in this regard as in others,

It is argued by some of Mr. Campbell's champions in Congress that the offending clause in the Governor's certificate is merely a piece of explanatory information thrown in parenthetically, being true, but still unnecessary, and therefore does not vitiate the certificate. In reply, it will doubtless be said that, without the clause mentioned, the certificate would be a falsehood, since it is notorious that Cannon had a majority of the votes cast. It

that Cannon had a majority of the votes cast. It is not improbable that both contestants will be rejected—Campbell because of a defective certificate, and Cannon because he has none.

There is a strong determination among Congressmento take vigorous measures to suppress polygamy, but several of those who are most earnest in this design say that there must be no trickery, and that the cause would only be weakened by seizing unfair advantage. There is also a well-grounded fear that by recognizing a Governor's right to judge of the eligibility of a candidate for Congress, a precedent would be established which would give rise to endless trouble in the future.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,-A hundred rumors, which are mainly or entirely false, are in circulation regarding alleged discoveries made by the Senate Committee now investigating contingent expenditures of the Treasury Department. The committee is not proceeding on the "drag-net" plan which found such favor with the last Democratic Congress, but is quietly sifting the principal charges made last summer of irregular practices in the office of the Custodian of the Treasury Department, and is summoning only such witnesses as can help to explain what is obscure and to fix the responsibility for that which appears irregular. A number of "irregularities," to use a mild term, have been proved, but it is understood that nothing has been discovered showing that any high official of the Department was cognizant of fraud.

was cognizant of fraud.

The members of the committee are determined that the truth shall be known, and will in due time make public their proceedings. They will not, however, open their doors to all who may have grudges against the high Treasury officials of the last Administration. Such a course would carry the investigation into the spring or summer. It is known ever, open their noors to all against the high Treasury officials of the last Administration. Such a course would carry the investigation into the spring or summer. It is known that some purchases were made of articles which were paid for from the contingent fund, but which articles are not named in the contingent fund account sent to Congress. For example, a sleigh was purchased last winter for \$125, and there is reason to believe that the item is covered under "repairs to carriages." Ex-Custodian Pitney has been before the committee several times, and has not yet completed his testimony. It is understood that he asserts that in every questionable transaction he acted upon verbal instructions from Assistant Secretary Upton or Chief Clerk Power. These statements will, of course, be denied, as they already have been by Mr. Upton and Mr. Power.

There seems to be ample justification for the abolition of the office of Custodian of the Treasury, and the investigation will doubtless result in the

accounting for them. The amounts involved in anothers thus far taken up are trilling.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER. ARRIVAL OF CHENG TSAO JU, WITH HIS WIFE AND THE ATTACHES OF THE LEGATION.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Cheng Tsao Ju, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, successor to Chin Lan Pin, arrived to-day. He was accompanied by his wife-the first Chinese lady of rank who has eve visited the country—and suite, including Chin Chi Yeung, chief interpreter; Tcheng Shan Poo, French interpreter; Shee Shang Pang, secretary, and twelve at-taches of Legation and eleven servants. Mr. D. W. Bartlett, secretary of the former Chinese Legation, met the

Upon arrival they were immediately driven to the Arlington Hotel. The entire Legation will live at the Arlington Hotel about three weeks, and about the enof that time they expect to be able to occupy their manent quarters, which are now being fitted up

The Minister and wife occupy the suite of rooms which were used by the Grand Duke Alexis while in this city comprising pariors, private dining-room and chambers Adjoining the Minister's apartments are those occupied by the attaches of the Legation, also comprising parlors dining-room and chambers. A third dining-room an chamber have been appropriately arranged for the no commodation of the servants. Upon arriving at the Ar lington Hotel, ex-Minister Chin Lan Pin and his secre tary, Yung Wing, formally received them. Brief remark in their native tongue were exchanged, after which the new Minister and members of the Legation retired to

new Minister and members of the Legation retired to their respective apartments, and Chin Lan Pin and Yang Wing returned to their residence.

The new Minister is about fifty eight or sixty years of age, of rather portly build, and has a very intelligent countenance. He comes of a noble family, and most of his life has been passed in public service. He has held many high positions in his native country, among which was that of Collector of Customs of Tien Tsin. At present he occupies the position of Minister to Spain, Minister to Peru and Minister to the United States. It is his intention to visit cash of these countries once a year. Cheng Tsao Ju is the highest in rank of any Chinaman who has ever before visited this country, being an Ambassador of the highest or first degree.

The Chinese Consul-General to Cuba, Lan Leong Yuen, arrived at the Arlington Hotel yesierday, having come

The Chinese Consul-General to Cuba, Lan Leong Yuen, arrived at the Arlington Hotel yesierday, having come here for the purpose of paying his respects to the newly appointed Minister.

Ex-Minister Chin Lan Pin will leave Washington en route to China on Wednesday next.

The wife of the Minister is quite attractive, having a very fair complexion and black hair as deves. The only everying which she were on her head was a large bunch of gay colored flowers. She is small in stature, and apparently about twenty-five years of age. The lady was accompanied by her maid, and the two were driven to the hotel in a separate carriage, which followed those carrying the members of the Legation.

A UNIFORM TIME STANDARD.

Washington, Dec. 23.-In conversation with a representative of the New-York Associated Press to-day, regarding the proposed establishment of time ball service on the Equitable Life Insurance building in New-York City, Professor Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal Service, narrated in detail the manner in which the Chief Signal Officer had been proceeding in the matter. and pointed out the advantages which were anticipated

from the service. Professor Abbe said : that the entire shipping of the United States may set

Monday, December 26, and Monday, January 2. During Christmas week and to-morrow business will be generally suspended in the various departments after 12 o'clock noon of each day.

There will be about after the charge from the Clarke. their chronometers by Greenwich time. The question has been agitated for several years past. The observatory which has most especially distin-

There will be about fifty discharges from the "lapse roll" of the Treasury Department on the 5th of January
next. Secretary Folger intends in the future to make
this roll a preferred roll from which all vacancies on the
permanent rolls shall be filled.

M. Bartolomel, the Russian Minister to the United

States, will, in a few days, leave this city for Philadelphia and New-York, and in January will sail for Europe.
It is not likely that he will return to this country as the
representative of his Government.
An order has been issued by the Post Office Depart-

ment establishing a double daily exchange of through registered pouches between postmaeters at Baltimore and Washington, leaving Baltimore at 4:25 s. m. and 3:10 n. m., and leaving Washington at 10:37 s. m. and 10:07 p. m.

A country postmaster wrote to the Postmaster-General, a day or two ago, saying: "A man's wife dropped a letter in this office addressed to another man; the husband suspects something wrong. Shall I deliver the let-ter to him!" The postmaster was instructed that the husband could not get the letter in that way.

A private letter received in this city yesterday from South America states that rumors are rife there that the United States steamer Alasza had been fired into and struck twice, damaging her so seriously that she had to ment nor the Navy Department has received any infor

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NO RELIEF FOR MR. CONTENT. DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT TOUCHING THE UNION OF THE ELEVATED

The General Term of the Supreme Court endered yesterday a decision on the application of Noah Centent for a mandamus to compel the Metropolian Elevated Railway to issue to him certificates for 300 mres of stock with the same guaranty by the Manhattan Company of a 10 per cent yearly dividend which the certificates surrendered by him contained. It is held hat Mr. Content is not entitled to the relief sought by im, and that Justice Lawrence's decision in Chambers must be affirmed. Justice Daniels wrote the opiniou, in which Justices Brady and Davis concur. The following

Is owing primarily to the fact that any given locality is liable to experience a long season of cloudy or hazy weather. The only remedy for this trouble lies in an arrangement between several observatories scattered at considerable distances apart, so that at any time one or more of them is enjoying weather favorable to the observations of stars. If daily time signals are sent from all those observatories to a central clearing-house, the latter will always be prepared to send out time signals of the high-est degree of accuracy, and an error of a half second—which is a very important matter in the rate of a ship's chromometer—will rarely or never occur. Arrangements for the cooperation, which the Chief Signal Officer has been making, are now practically complete, and the Washington, Cambridge, Albany, Allegheny City, St. Louis, Glassow, Northfield, Minn, mear St. Paul), Chiefinati and Yale College Observatories, all of which are now conducting what may be termed local time services, will about the 1st of February send their daily time signals to the normal clerk at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and in return may receive from him a standard time signals in the perfection of the system of cooperation it became necessary to decide at what time the standard time signals should be delivered to the public. On this point there have been several independent conferences. As the proposed system is primarily for the benefit of the whole shipping, General Hazen determined as far as practicable that he will encourage the dropping of the time bails on exact heurs of Greenwich time. This proposition has, during the past summer, met with the most unqualified approval of the Government astronomers in knesia and throughout Great Britain. It would seem, therefore, that ere long we shall have have an international system of time bails, such that no matter what port the navigator may enter, he may at any time regulate his chronometer by the Greenwich meridian.

While debating the question of the establishment of a time bai s the substance of the opinion: The validity of the lease of May 20, 1879, of the property of the Metropolitan Company to the Manhatian Company has not been drawn in question in this case, and the lease will therefore be assumed legal and valid. The lease guaranteed an annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Metropolitan Company; that a guaranty in proper form by the Manhattan Company should be executed upon the certificates of stock of the Metropolitan Company, and that such guaranty should olitan Company from its obligation to pay to the latter dividend of 6 instead of 10 per cent on its capital stock. The Metropolitan Company, in releasing certificates of by him, refused to continue upon the certificates the tificates without such guaranty. In support of his right son makes a promise to another for the benefit of a landsman.

At the present time Chief Signal Oilleer Hazen is only able to say that he will cooperate to the full extent of his power in giving to the public the standard time. Wherever a Signal Service station is already established he will care for the time and the apparatus, when once the local authorities have put it up in the proper manrd the last person is entitled to inforce such promise

son makes a promise to another for the beneau or a third the last person is entitled to inforce such promise. But this principle applies only when the promise is to be personned directly with the third person intended to be benefited by it. Justice Daniels cities and reviews many cases in support of this proposition.

The contract in the original leave, upon which Mr. Content bases his application, was made exclusively between the corporations themselves, and not with any person owing stock in the Metropolitan Company. The guaranty upon the certificates of stock of the Metropolitan Company was merely a statement of the fact of such a guaranty as between the two contracting opporations. It in he way charged the obligations of either company or the rights of the owner of the stock. The money to be paid by the Manhattan Company to the Metropolitan Company would, not which take the fund in its hands, out of which to lake its dividendation upon its stock. The stockholders of the Metropolitan Company had no rights as against the Manhattan company and company to recover for non-payment of dividendating company to recover for non-payment of dividenda by the Metropolitan Company ind not pend over the money has maner the lease. The statements on the face of the certificates of the Metropolitan Company would not pend over the money has mare the lease. The statements on the face of the certificates of the Metropolitan Company were in no sense contracts but at most a notice of the company of the contribution of the

notic party:

"General Ignatioff has given orders to send two new expeditions to Yakutek in search of the shipwrecked crew, and has directed that every available means be employed to find Boat No. 2. On the 25th of September, as has already been told, Melvillo and ten men were mot by three Yakutes. The Yakuts are good natured nominals, very skillful in carring for the disorders and malacies caused by the cold. The party could not have fallen into better hands. It must be remembered, however, that from Barcho, where they were discovered, to Yakutek, the discauce is 2,000 verse, or 1,400 miles, with no regular means of transport. At least twenty days are required to get there; but as those who went to the rescuie started three days ago, the time necessary to find the party and to bring them back to Yakutek will be about two months. Nor should it be forgotten that although the whereabouts of Melville and forward. Nendeman and Noras out of his party of thirteen, is not known and that for the succoring expedition to reach him will take a long time over a country where there are he roads. The distance from Yakutek to Irkutek is 2,818 verses, or 1,900 miles, with a hampered postal which will require at least fifteen days to transport twenty-four persons."

"The Governor of Yakutek, General Tehernaleff—not the General Tehernaleff of Servia—will receive the instructions of the Governor of Yakutek, General Tehernaleff, of Servia—will receive the instructions of the Governor of Yakutek, General Tehernaleff, of Servia—will receive the instructions of the Governor of Yakutek, General Tehernaleff, or fresh expeditions in eight days by a courier extraordinary, traveiling 250 miles a day.

"There will be no forther news, then, from the Jeannette party themselves in less than three months, as the telegraph wire does not extend beyond firmask. From CHEYENNE, Wy., Dec. 23 .- The Ledger tolay publishes a copy of the papers of organization of the Central Pacific Ratiroad of Wyoming, filed with the Secretary of Wyoming Territory by Charles Crocker, Charles F. Crocker and W. V. Huntington, incorporators and trustees. The capital stock is \$13,500,000 in 135,000 ond will begin on a point of the north and south boundary line between the Ferritories of Wyoming and Utan, where the Bear River crosses the boundary line; running thence through the counties of Unitan, sweetwater, Carbon, Albany and Laranie, in Wyoming, to a point on the eastern boundary line of Wyoming, to a point on brarn River crosses the same. The length will be 450 miles. The capital stock represents the actual contemplated cast of construction and of the right of way. Each trustee takes 33,750 shares.

RAILEOAD NOTES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.—The Lengle derest in the Florida Central Railway was to-day sold o Sir Edward J. Reed, the English capitalist who has eccutly purchased 2,000,000 acres of land in this State, and who is reported to be negotiating for the Transit Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys. This transfer ves Sir Edward Reed a controlling interest in the lorida Central Bailway, of which he was to day elected

Madison, Wis., Dec. 23.—The Chicago, Portage and Superior Rallway Company announce officially that they will begin laying their track on January I. CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—In the case of Pullman against the

Wagner Car Company, before Judge Drummand, the Secretary Freingauysen sent the rollowing dis-patch to Colonel Hoffman, at St. Petersburg: Convey the thanks of the President to the Imperial Government for its liberal and generous action in ad-vancing the necessary funds to render assistance to the members of the Jeannette Expedition, and inform Mr. De Giers that you are authorized to draw on me to reim-burse that Government if it will kindly inform you of the amount. Hon, William M. Evarts made a brief argument on bo-half of the latter. The final hearing was by facit agree-ment postponed until March. Kasro Dosinsoo, Dec. 14.—Emilio Zeller, the agent of

opened about a mile of the read at Yuna, above Samara, employing 160 mon. Mr. Crosby and Chief Engineer Wood, with a carge of rails from England, are daily

the land department of the Northern Parine Railrowt, has just selected sites for a colony of New-Englanders from Maine, Vermont, Rhoste Island and Massachusetts in Dakota Territory. The colony will consist of forty-six families. They will move West early in January and

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—A Pullman car conductor was caught to day by a customs efficer in the act of bringing in tickets for the company without entering them for duty. They were confiscated. Mr. frown, the general superintendent of the Pulman Company, has arrived here from the West, and denies emphatically that any

Boston, Dec. 23.-Mary L. Parker to day recovered road Company for \$20,000 for injuries received by the audien starting of a train from which she was alighting

Association held a meeting here to-day. There was a good attendance. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they will not issue free passes to any agent or em-ploye of any steamship or transportation company that

FINANCES IN NEWARK.

HOW ACCOUNTS WERE MISMANAGED. HOW THE BULK OF THE EMBEZZLED MONEY WAS OBTAINED-W. A. HALL NOT YET FOUND-COM-PLICATIONS WITH OTHER CITY OFFICIALS.

The investigation of the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer of Newark has not yet disclosed the full amount of Auditor F. A. Palmer's embezzlement, but it is made certain that the bulk of the money was obtained by him through forgery of city warrants and possibly by raising the amounts on genuine warrants. The only confederate in the frauds thus far shown is William A. Hall, the chief clerk of the Controller, who is now a fugitive. It was expected on Thursday night after the meeting of the Common Council that a warrant would be issned for the arrest of Francis B. Allen, the lawyer who acknowledged having signed a receipt for \$5,144 12 representing a warrant to the Protestant Foster Home for award of assessment for opening and grading Mount Prospect-ave. The warrant was found to be fraudulent, no such award having been made. Allen declined to make any explanation when asked concerning it, and yesterday morning affidavits charging conspiracy were drawn up by a police justice against Alten, but were not sworn to, Alderman Theberath, chairman of the Finance Committee, who intended to make the charge against Allen, deferring action until a statement could be made by Auditor Palmer, showing how Allen's signature came to be on the receipt for the warrant.

This statement was procured from Palmer at the jail by William B. Guild, his counsel. It is as follows:

Ioliows:

Alderman Therenath:
I hereby solemnly declare that on one occasion—the exact date of which I cannot now recall—upon Mr. Frank B. Allen's appearing at my office to collect a certain warrant of damages I secured his signature to the warrant book in four places in blank upon the pleat that I was called to my lunch and would fill in the blanks upon my return, and that in this case I required four signatures in the settlement of the case, whereas usually but two were required. Mr. Allen left with his warrant to the Treasurer's office to draw the modey. I then filled up the two remaining spaces with the particulars of another warrant fraudulently procured, upon which I drew the money and applied it to my own uses. The warrant and check will bear out my assertion. I desire further to say that Mr. Allen had no sort of connection with me in any of my wrons doings, and never had any knowledge of them. If this explanation does not entirely satisfy you of Mr. Allen's entire innocence I shall hope to see you here where I can satisfy you of Mr.

Dec. 23, 1881.

WORDS WITH THE MAYOR.

When this statement was submitted to Alderman Theberath he remarked that he would take no further steps in the matter. An exciting interview is said to have occurred between Allen and the Mayor in relation to the forged warrant. The Mayor, producing the warrant, showed Allen his signature upon it, and asked him if he didn't know it was forged. Allen took the warrant, turned it over to show the Mayor's signature, and asked the Mayor his own question regarding his own signature. The Mayor said he had been deceived; when Allen retorted that he was quite as likely to be deceived in the matter as the Mayor himself. McNair, the clerk of the Treasurer said yesterday, in relation to the forged warrant, that Palmer had presented it and asked for a check. The clerk filled out one of the blank checks, indorsed it to Palmer, and that was

the last he had seen of it.

Expert Galden has discovered another forged warrant. It purported to be a warrant for \$8,399 49,

warrant. It purported to be a warrant for \$8,339-49, principal and interest of an award for damages for a street improvement drawn to the order of John A Miller. The signature of Mr. Miller was pronounced a forgery by him.

The method adopted to obtain the money from the City Treasury was by procuring certain money on account. In fact a check for \$5,699-39, was drawn on the National State Bank of Newark, filled up by Falmer to the order of William H. Winans, the City Treasury and subsequently this check found its Faimer to the order of without its check found its way to the credit of the Treasurer of the city, in the Merchants Bank of Newark, in the shape of a deposit, together with another check, the two making a total of \$8,000. How the money found its way into Mr. Pelmer's bands has not fully been discovered, but it is thought that it was drawn out in instalments and that the check in question was drawn to adjust the matter between him and the

Tressurer.
It is learned, through admissions made by Palmer to his counsel and communicated by him to Alderman Theberath, that l'almer was a defaulter when he was chief cierk of the Controller's office. The

Treasurer Winans was asked yesterday in relation to his advances to city officers. He said he had advanced money at different times to the Mayor as well as other officials, and taken the amounts out of the pay warrants when the salaries came due. In all cases the advances had been paid back. The suspension of the Treasurer and the vacancy in the suscension of the Treusurer and the vacancy in the Anditorship make it impossible for the members of the police and fire departments to be paid, and also the clerks in the City Hall. Alderman Theberath has volunteered to pay the street laborers, expecting to be reimbursed by the city at some future time. The public school teachers' pay will be due the second week in January, when matters will probably have been adjudicated. Alderman Theberath, the chairman of the Finance Committee who was placed in charge of the Treus-

All day yesterday I sat here questioning Mr. "All day yesterday I sat here questioning Mr. Winsus, and from his answers and from the state-means of the clerks, and my own observations. I am satisfied beyond a doubt that the Treasurer has not the remotest connection with Palmer's frands. He is blamed for allowing Palmer to sign those checks, but Palmer as Auditor had a legal right to examine any book in the tity Hall whenever he chose and the Freasurer had no voice in the matter."

Expert Galden also stated to the reporter that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Winans was entirely innocent of any attempt to defrand the City Government. The following anonymous letter was received yesterday by Mayor Fieder:

William Figures, Mayor.

Diam Sig: F. A. Palmer defrauded the Chatham
Bank, of this city, out of several thousand dollars a few
years ago, before he was Auditor. He professed contrition, and paint something back. For that reason the

matter was kept secret. You can get all the particulars by an interview with the president of the bank.

Inquiry was made last evening at the Chatham National Bank building, No. 196 Broadway, but no information could be obtained in regard to Paimer's business relations with the bank, as all the officers live out of town.

Major Fiedler was questioned about advances made to him by the City Freasurer. The Mayor said that he had never received a loan of any kind from the Treasurer, and never had any advance on salary. Sometimes it was necessary for the Treasurer to advance him small amounts to meet incidental expenses, such as postage, etc. Said the Mayor: "I never signed any warrant for assessment without inspecting the proper vouchers, and in all such cases I would not accept the Anditor's approval of a claim. Whenever I was in doubt about any claim I consulted the City Counsel. Without doubt the youchers for frauculent warrants were subantted consulted the City Counsel. Without doubt the vouchers for fraudulent warrants were submitted

signest the lines in the association. It was also decaded not to allow their agents to work in the interest of those steamship lines that are opposed to the association. There are indications of a lively context throughtout the West.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The thirty-first report of George M. Dallas, master of the Reading Railroad receivership, was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court office. The total receipts of the railroad for the month of October were \$3,739,799.66. This included a balance from September of \$557,623–92. A balance of \$276,568 64.

The total receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for October, including balance from September of \$3,2867–40, carried over from the September account, were \$1,713,579,161. The balance on hand on the 1st of November was \$99,798-31. William B. Guild, the counsel for Palmer, went to

does not read the papers and knows nothing that is said about him. No one has ever seen him except his wife, Dr. Haight, myself and his attendants at the jail. He has made no statements to me which have not been given to the press."

Dr. Haight was called again to the jail last evening, and at a late hour had not returned to his home.

home.

No action was taken yesterday in reference to the charges made against Chief of the Fire Department and the Inspectors of Buildings. Their accounts are not to be inspected by the committee appointed by the Common Council, but the charges preferred against them are to be investi-

LARGE FIRE AT RED BANK.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED. THE PIRE DEPARTMENT UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE FLAMES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] RED BANK, N. J., Doc. 23.-At 6:30 this evening fire started in the cellar of the Agricultural and Furniture Company's building in Allen's Block. In a few minutes the house was in flames. The building was a large frame structure, and contained much furniture, paint, oil, and other combustible

The town has only hand-brake engines, which proved useless. The flames spread rapidly in both directions, there being a strong northeast wind blowing. French's Central Hotel, a large brick building on the corner of Maple-ave., took fire next, and with great difficulty the firemen rescued the women and children. Part of the furniture and stock was saved. The extensive livery stables of S. Ketcham, in Maple-ave., were soon after destroyed, but the horses and vehicles were saved. Flames then caught the elegant residence of Richard Applegate, owned and occupied by him. The house and barn were destroyed, but some of the fur-

niture was saved. The fire spread westward along Allen's Block, destroying James F. Vanderver's jewelry establish-ment, Mrs. Jan Dayton's confectionery, and Mrs. Demott, millinery and fancy goods store. A house owned by Mrs. Deforest, but occupied by Mrs. Smock and Herrmann Fredericks, was also destroyed, despite the utmost efforts to save it. A number of small houses occupied by negroes, behind Allen's Block, owned by Mr. Thomas Field and Mrs. Deforest, were also burned.

The steam fire engine from Extontown arrived at 8:15, and was soon at work, but in a few minutes the hose burst, rendering it almost useless. After the flames were fully under control, the sash and blind mill of C. A. Rogers, which was divided from the fire by several buildings, was seen to be burning

the fire by several buildings, was seen to be burning on the inside, while the outside was untouched by the flames. The firemen tore the building partially down, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

The losses, as nearly as can be ascertained at present, are as follows: Agricultural and Furniture Company. \$35,000: Allen's Block, Charles G. Allen owner, \$25,000: Central Hotel, owned and occupied by Charles French, \$12,000: S. Ketcham, on stock, \$500: Richard Applegate, dwelling and barn, \$7,000: Mrs. Deforest, on buildings. \$10,000: J. F. Vanderver, \$1,200: Mrs. Demott, \$700: Mrs. Dayton, \$500. The total loss is estimated at \$95,700. The Long Branch steam fire engine arrived at about 9 o'clock and did good service. The cause of the fire is not yet ascertained.

THE STEAMER GRANGER BURNED.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 23,-The steamer Franger, of the Charleston and Santee line, took fire this wening while on her way to this city and was burned to he waters' edge together with her cargo, consisting of 724 bales of cotton, 600 barrels of rosin, 25 barrels of rude turpentine, and 90 barrels of spirits of turpentine The fire was discovered when the steamer, which was on her way hither from Santee, had reached Castle Pinckney, inside the harbor. The flames spread so rapidly that the passengers and crew only caved themselves by jumping on board the vessels with which she came in

The passengers consisted of six negroes, four of whom have reached the city; two are missing but are supposed to be on board of one of the vessels anchored in the

to be on oath of the stream. The steamer belonged to Ravenal Holmes & Co., of this city, was built here, and had been running on the line about two months. The vessel is insured for \$15,000. The loss on the cargo will reach nearly \$40,000, and as far as can be nevertained this was not used to be considered.

A CONFIDENCE WOMAN'S PLEA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.-Mrs. Marion E Dow, the broker, who is now in the County Prison under three charges of embezzlement, took the first steps to ward procuring liberty by certifying to the court that ward procuring interty of certaining and random sale is a married woman; that she could not make a legal continue, or be legally arrested on a capias. Judge Pell granted a rule on the plaintiffs to show cause why the december should not be admitted to common ball and the capius issued in the case be quashed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Five new cases of small smallpox age reported to-day, and two deaths.

A NEW COMPANY FORMED.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The New-York Veneer and
Lumber Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, filed articles
of association to-day.

THE ST CLAIR PAPERS TO BE PUBLISHED.
CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—William Henry Smith, Collector of the Port of Chicago, has received a commission from
the State of who to edit and publish the St. Clair papers.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Mayor King to-day appointed another colored man as a peliceman. This is the
four in colored man appointed to the force.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL PROJECT.

picased with the results of their journes.

LEAVING JAIL UNEXPECTEDLY.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—All of the prisoners confined it juit at itermando. Miss. escaped has ingit. Among the num bor was Edward Nilms, colored, who is under sectione o death for the assassimition of Rufus Armstead in July, 1880.

THE PHILADELPHIA Dec. 23.—Royal La Touche, who is supposed to have been connected with the transactions of Mrs. Dec., the broker, was given a hearing to-ray, but the case was postponed.

no was postponed.

ROBRING THE MAILS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—William H. Howard, asstant registry clerk in the post office here, has been arrested
rebbling the mails. He was cought by means of a decoy

his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.

DISCOVERY OF AN OLD BEAVER DAM.

PREEHDLD, N. J., Dec. 23.—An ancient ben dam has been discovered in the peat beds on the farm bergen Thompson, as a fluid place of the peat beds on the farm bergen Thompson are fluid place. The peat beds wood made a thorough exaculation of the depated says the dam is several hundred years old.

and says the dam is several hundred years oid.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

St. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Texes says that Siewarf, the notorious train rebber, incendistry and bank robber has been arrested at Houston. It is said that to robbed a Chicago and Alfon train of \$10,000. Dotectives have been looking for Siewart for seven years.

THREE BURGLARS CAPTURED.

BUPFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—I'wo burglars were captured this morning while robbing the store of James Lyones, a commission merchant. They gave the names of Thomas Devine and Henry Gibbona. James Devilt was also captured while robbing the saloon of John Hagen.

CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDLER.

CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDER.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—John F. Simpson, on trighths eith for the past forthight for the murder of his will the evening of July 30, was found guilty this morning, outple has previously had a quarrel and had separating that the lay in wait for and shot her.

SULUME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

rather to relieve pain than to take his life.

REFUSING A DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 23.—Yesterday was the time appointed for the spinners to receive the answers to the circulars sent to the mill treasurers asking for an increase of 10 per cent in their wages. Only two mills responded, and their answers were in the negative, their reasons being kinched price of cotton and the low price of cotton.

ARBESTED FOR AIDING IN AN ESCAPE.

PITTSBURG. Dec. 25.—Junes H. Miller, the prisoner who secaped from the penitentiary yesterday by accreting almost in a shee box, is still at liberty. Two excaviting charles A street, alias Ams, and W. H. Robinson, have been arrested for abiling and abetting him in his escape.

baye been arrested for aning and abetting him in his escape.

WHY JACOB LOCHMAN WAS SHOT.

BAITIMORE, Dec. 23.—Andrew Piontz was arrested this morning and ledged in juli at Westminister, Carroll County, on the charge of killing Jacob Lochman. Accumed alleges that he was gunning near Carrollton, on the Western of Maryland Kailroad, and had just shot at a rabbit when Lockman and has son came along and three stones at him. He in a self-defence shot at Lochman killing him almost instantly.

A FALL FROM A BIGH BRIDGE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Last night live people left this city to diver to Ridgebury, Penn, to attend a party. The night was dark and stormy. At Wellsburg, six miles from Limitra, the double team containing the party was at threwn from a creek, sustaining the following casanities: Leroy Horton, internally injured; Edward Smith, tongue bitten in two; Miss Nors Dessond, high broken; Miss Neille Howard, skull fractured; Miss May Dacey, back and hip intered.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WITNESSES AS COUNSEL.

MR. REED AND DR, SPITEKA FOR GUITEAU. SHAW'S TESTIMONY CORROBORATED-TWO PROMIS NENT MEDICAL EXPERTS DECLARS THEIR BELIEF THAT THE ASSASSIN WAS SANE WHER! HE SHOT THE PRESIDENT.

Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, who has appeared as a witness for the defence, yesterday formally assumed the character of counsel for Guiteau. It was also found that Dr. Spitzka, who was chief expert for the defence, had become voluntary counsel for the assassin and given advice in reference to the examination of expert witnesses for the prosecution. William A. Edwards, of Brooklyn, corroborated the testimony of D. McLean Shaw respecting Guiteau's declaration of his purpose of dying notorious, even if he had to imitate Wilkes Booth. Dr. S. H. Talcott, superintendent of the New-York State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, and Dr. Henry P. Stearns, of Hartford, testified to their belief that Guiteau was sane when he shot the President. The assassin said to Dr. Talcott: "I do not pretend that at this moment I am any more insane than you are; but I do say that on the 2d of July last, and for fifteen days before that, I was insane."

LITTLE OR NO EFFORT TO KEEP THE AS-SASSIN IN CHECK. [BY THEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 23 .- There were unmistakable signs to-day that the patience of the prosecution, under the outrageous insults which Justice Cox daily permits the assassin of Garfield to heap upon the District-Attorney and the witnesses, is about exhausted. After one of the usual abusive and impudent outbursts about his "free agency" on the 2d of July, Mr. Davidge rose with an appearance of deep displeasure, and, saying that there seemed to be no doubt of his "free agency" at the present time, suggested that he knew enough to behave himself in court and ought to be stopped. The only response to this was from the prisoner, who has by this time usurped most of the functions of the Judge. "I am my own counsel," he retorted, "and have as much right to talk as you have." This glittering absurdity has been repeated so often by the assassin that it has come to be accepted, apparently, by the great public outside of the courtroom, as well as by that small public which gathers every day to tickle his vanity by laughing at his jokes and giggling with delight whenever he insults the official representatives of the Government. Gniteau is not his own counsel. He has no claim in law or in fact to the title. He is a prisoner, and a prisoner only, with counsel assigned to him. The Judge invariably directs witnesses to pay no attention to his questions, and this admonition is repeated by the lawyers for the prosecution whenever one of their witnesses becomes a little bewildered under his persistent and impudent persecution, and seems likely to respond. It is as a prisoner that Guiteau, with a brutal sneer, asks every expert that comes on the stand whether he expects \$500 for his opinion. It was as a prisoner that he threat ened to show up his wife as no better than "a street woman." It is as a prisoner that he has been allowed, by the strangest mockery of proper relations ever seen in a court of justice, to heap up insults on the head of the man upon whom the law has devolved the duty of prosecuting him for murder. He has repeatedly called the District-Attorney a Har without a word of rebuke from the Court, and when the District-Attorney to-day interjected a remark which was not quite regular, but was merely out of order in the sense that it was perhaps a little speech at the wrong time to the jury, Mr. Scoville made a great pother, and the District-Attorney was reproved by the Court.

It is as a prisoner that Guiteau violates daily very rule of decency known in a court, meeting only now and then with a few words of rebuke from the Bench, or more often a few words in a soothing tone, as if he were a spoiled child to be wheedled and humored. It is not much of an exaggeration to say that a stranger to this whole mortifying episode soing into the court-room would supp nel Corkhill had mordered Garfield; that Judge Porter and Mr. Davidge were his accomplices, and the experts accessories after the fact, while Guitesu himself was the only just man among them all, The Justice showed a little more sternness m his treatment of the assassin to-day than ever before, but it was still of so mild a quality that it meant nothing to Guiteau, whose effrontery is boundless. The fact is that Justice Cox treats the assassin precisely as if he were what he claims to be or rather, since to-day's proceedings, what he does not claim to be-an insane man. He treats him always as if he were an uncontrollable person, to be coaxed into quiet by a few words of reproof, or, as usually seems to be the case, ignored altogether, in the hope that if he is not excited by opposition and censure, he will the sooner relapse into

good behavior. There has been literally little if any difference between the treatment of the assassin by the Court and by counsel. From the bearing of each the average spectator would infer that the assass n was a lunatic to be got along with as easily as possible. If there has been any difference, Mr. Scoville has been sharper with the assassin and shown more anger. It is impossible to be sure that this daily spectacle may not have had an unconscious effect upon the minds of the jurymen, which mere evidence of his sanity, overwhelming as it has been, cannot remove. Everyone recognizes, of course, the difficulties of dealing with a ontumacious person already confined in jail. But there are methods of discipline even in jails. A few hours or days of bread and water might soon have brought to terms a man whose greedy appetite

is the astonishment of all about him, If this had failed, there are other nethods of discipline used in prisons which might have been effectual. There might have been some reasonable attempt at coercion in the court-room. There are bailiffs big enough to hold a small man in his seat; and, if his handcuffs had been kept on, the country might have been spared the absurd spectacle of a murderer, while making hourly speeches to the jury, banging the table with his fist like a frantic committeeman, or using his finger to point his insults at witnesses and counsel. At all events, the record of the case would have been cleaner if attempts had been made to manage him and had failed than it can be now that they have not been made at all.

The same might be said of the disorder of the spectators. If the room had been promptly cleared at the first serious violation of decorum, the sightseers who went to gaze at Guiteau and beg his autograph, could have been depended upon to behave themselves thereafter with the utmost propriety rather than be deprived of their favorite amusement. This much on a painful subject.

The most noticeable incident of the day was Guiteau's retreat one step further from the original statement of his case. The defence at first advanced the theory that he has been meane for years, and still officially adheres to it. But Guiteau himself has talked constantly of late about his "free agency " being destroyed on the 2d of July, and has insisted that it made no difference whether he was sane or insane now. To-day he took another step backward and declared that he did not claim to be insane now, but that he was insane on the 2d of July and for thirty days preceding that time. He declared that he might have been msane all that time and then have become saue an hour after he had shot the President. It need not be remarked how utterly inconsistent with everything he has said and done since the assassination this position is. Some of the experts attributed it to the fact that Dr. Talcott, who was on the stand in the morning des